Anita Bryant’s Conversion

Terry Green

Anita Bryant, synonymous to most of us with orange juice and ravid anti-homosexuality, has turned over a new leaf! She has ended her bitter crusade against gays (as well as retiring from orange juice ads). Her new enlightened, although perhaps not as fundamentalist, view is to "live and let live."

Ms. Bryant, prior to her divorce, having been driven to taking pills, drinking, and near suicide by her marriage, now seems to question her former dogmatic adherence to scripture. Her personal struggles have increased her compassion for the oppressed in our society, especially gays, lesbians and women in general. She explains, "The answers don't seem so simple now." She adds, "I guess I can better understand the gays and the feminists anger and frustration."

She now looks at the church with some skepticism, "Fundamentalists have their head in the sand. The church is sick right now, and I have to say I'm even a part of that sickness." On the churches treatment of feminism she adds, "Some pastors are so hard-nosed about submission and insensitive to their wife's need that they don't recognize their own hatred - within their own households. Some of them are going to be shocked to wind up in any boat."

continued on p.7
EDITORIAL FROM THE BOILER ROOM:
Our Lines of Communication

Effective communication is an ideal which all college campuses strive to achieve. Committees have been established at Connecticut College to facilitate the lines of communication between the student body and the faculty, the administration, and the trustees. Some of these committees and means are Advisory Boards, student evaluation of faculty and the Trustees-Students Liaison Committee. As an editor, I have dealt with these channels only to find that many are not used effectively by the students, the faculty or the administration. And that some of these channels are in jeopardy of disappearing. Earlier on in the semester SGA held a noise forum to air complaints by faculty and students concerning the excessive noise from stereo speakers put outside of windows and outdoor parties. One of the grievances mentioned by students was to whom could an individual victim go with their complaint about a noisy neighbor. A housefellow and house council should serve as a place where these complaints can be aired, instead of a Dean serving as this function.

Evaluations are a means by which the student can communicate to the faculty. In October, SGA made a proposal to the faculty concerning the comment sheets one fills out at the end of the semester. The students had expressed a concern about the professors reading these comments before exams and grades were in. So, to insure the confidentiality of the students' comments, SGA proposed that these comments be withheld or not opened until after grades were submitted. This proposal has not even been discussed by the faculty to this date; because of a postponement of the meeting this proposal will not be going into affect until next semester, or perhaps not at all. Evaluations have been questioned by many, how seriously these are taken by the students and the faculty is concerned about their use for deciding tenure. Leaving evaluations to the very last day of...
EDITORIAL cont.
classes, students are anxious
to go home and rush through
the comments without giving
them much thought. How sin-
cere are the students' com-
ments? Are the comments taken
seriously by the faculty?

An advisory board in each
of the departments serves as a
channel that the students
have for input in the process
of deciding course offerings
and also serve as another
means that students may use
to voice complaints about fa-
culty. The process of select-
ing courses is very impor-
tant, yet how are the students
consulted in the process, and
how is student input used?
These boards have a great
influence on education and
should be viewed in this
light.

The students' link with
the administration is an am-
biguous channel to pinpoint.
The administration as a deci-
sion-making body is known
as senior staff, composed of
President Oakes Ames, Jane
Bredeson, Dean Alice Johnson,
Roy Knight, Jeanette Hersey,
Francis Johnson, and Roger
Gross. The Dean of Student
Affairs, Margaret Watson, is
not a part of Senior Staff.
Where is the students' input
to administration?

The Board of Trustees
arrives at Connecticut College
four times a year for a week for a
meeting with the adminis-
tration, the faculty, and the
students. The Board has estab-
lished liaison committees to
get input as to what is hap-
pening on the campus. As the
highest and ultimate decision
making power in the hierarchy
of the school, these visits
and committees are very impor-
tant for the college community
to know about and use. The
Trustees-Liaison Committee was established as
the link of communications
from the students to the Trus-
tees. The executive board of
Student Government sets the
agenda for this meeting; they
invite different groups on
campus to present any prob-
lems or even any activities.
This meeting is not closed to
students; however, how many
students are aware of this
fact?

All the channels of com-
munication are geared in one
direction. What the student
body is thinking is filtered
up through the pyramid to a
committee which then takes it
to the decision-making body,
the trustees, or the adminis-
tration, or faculty. Communi-
cation should not have to tra-
vel through a myriad of
complications by which it may
be distorted. Decisions should
be made according to the input
and information received. The
decisions resulting from these
channels affect the college
community, but are not always
made public. If they are, it
is usually through the "grape-
vine", which causes people to
react to partial truths in
stead of a clearly stated de-
cision.

Letters

Idealism is not Evil

As far back as I can
remember (four or five years
back), there has been a
problem with having the
point of view of the student
body realized by the Student
Government Association and
the Administration of the
College. This problem is
not a constant one, but rather
one which surfaces every few
months. This problem has
arisen during the control of
several student assemblies,
with different administrative
personalities, and as best as
I can tell, through at least
two turnover of the student
body.

A few years ago, the
staff of The Pundit chose
to recognize and change the
name to The College
Voice. About the same time
another group of students
felt there was a need for an
alternative paper. That
year was also the first one
in which the college did the
student activity budget.
After the confusion and
the dust had settled, there
were two funded newspapers.
We all know the PIRG story.
A majority of the students
voted in favor of PIRG
establishment and funding
procedures at Connecticut
College. Others had their
opinion.

Granted the Ad-
ministration must look out for
the College's interests and
welfare. The students are
sometimes wrong. Right or
wrong, left or right; mis-
representation, false rep-
resentation, lying, name-
calling, etc. is uncalled
for and unnecessary at any
time and in any place. This
College is no exception.
PIRG is not the question.
The students wanted the
papers, but they had to
expend much energy and time
to realize their goal, energy
and time which could have been
used for study and/or pro-
duction of the school papers.

Once again last year
a group of students decided
to form a Connecticut College
Chapter of PIRG to enrich
their educational experience
and broaden their scope of
vision. Granted, there are
several differences between
PIRG and the College papers.
It has just become the scape-
goat. The question is ed-
ucation. PIRG is just one
type of organization which
allows students to follow
outside interests, learn
more about the current con-
cerns of our country and
global neighbors, and allows
them to pursue these impor-
tant interests in a con-
structive manner.

As I see it, people at
this college feel extremely
threatened. The students
feel threatened by the ad-
ministration. The admin-
istration and SGA feel
threatened by the students.
The circle goes on and on.
There is no need of outbreaks
of name-calling and arguing
back and forth till a point is
completely dull. This
kind of malarkey has no place
at our college. It wastes
time and creates much ten-
sion.

A college is a place
of change, experimentation
and experiences for the en-
tire community. We should
be working together to
create a better environment
and to promote freedom of
thought. No, there will not
be a utopia, but idealism is
not evil.

Anonymous
Letters continued

The Pill and Sexual Freedom

It's different now. Modern man has come up with answers to every question, solutions to every problem, and, in the process of developing technology to deal with all the crises that mortal men face, has managed to create new problems and questions in order to assure continued business. This soon seems to be the case with the Birth Control Pill. American women have gotten down on their knees to praise those brilliant men who have invented such a wonder and have shown their overwhelming appreciation and gratitude by (freely sleeping with) those few men who have heralded their sexual freedom.

But can you really call the ability to daily pump chemicals into your body freedom? Should women stop to listen, they would probably hear the woeful moaning of their bewildered bodies, at a loss with how to deal with these alien entities who adeptly lie, forcing them to think that they are going to produce the most sacred of all creations (not solely "man made") only to prevent such miracles from occurring...

As all things - thank god - do come to pass, more and more women are questioning the mental and physical affects of the pill and opting to forego the luxury of its beguilingly "innocent" convenience. I find myself in just such a position. The peace that now exists in my "chemical-free" mind and body is darkly tainted by a new batch of problems whose recent revelation evoked many cups of Penny Royal tea and sympathy for myself and all women.

I am a woman who was once a paying member in a pill-oriented society and although having revoked my membership I find myself continuing to subscribe to its philosophy. My society continually bombards my every sense telling me that sexuality is not an evil to be hidden but a magical, natural wonder to be nurtured and explored. What goes unsaid and consequently often forgotten at this point is the simple fact that the invention of the pill is the major building block upon which this theory of sexual freedom is built. This notion of open sexuality permeates our culture and there are countless significant others like myself who bypass the luxuries and perils of the pill and continue to absorb the subliminal signals of our society which encourage sexual freedom. But, I have revoked my license to (sleep with men) freely and have finally come face to face with the dilemma faced by past generations of women. I wish I could say better late than never.

Religious mores aside, the problem with having sex imagine how wonderful it would be to actually 'make love' with someone you loved and at the woman-child I am today, who still can only imagine its glories - I have yet another sigh.

As I am not a total fool in the matters of biology, I did make my trip to the inevitable clinic-around-the-corner and purchased my diaphragm in which I had implicit confidence as I had with the pill. This was my mistake which I recognize now. The diaphragm is far from infallible - a fact I should have realized as it was not its invention which prompted the sexual revolution. Such is the problem I face. My mind is nauseatingly in tune with the signals of my society and I fear that my body has finally followed its natural course. The greatest irony here is that my body did not betray me; it has presented me with the greatest gift I, as a woman, could receive, and have dreamt of receiving at some time in the future. If there was any betraying to be done, it was at the hands of my modern 20th century mind which insisted that it could actually control the natural process of my body. If only I could, I would laugh.

Anonymous

Editor's note: The words which appear in parenthesis were not originally part of this contributor's letter. However, we felt it necessary to change these words to make them fit for print.

Please Recyle This Paper
BOTH SIDES continued
in 25 states are members of
the PIRG network.

The Trustees object
to the proposed $6/year
added to each student's bill
to fund ConnPIRG because
they feel it makes Students
for ConnPIRG a privileged
organization. They are
afraid this may set a preced-
ent; other equally valid
groups may want some
type of funding mechanism.
ConnPIRG pointed out that this hasn't happened at the
other 180 institutions.
Nor is it likely that another
group at Connecticut College
could be approved, as Conn-
PIRG was by a 8 - 1 majority
of students. The Trustees
feel this doesn't preclude
the possibility.

The Trustees also think
it is inappropriate to fund
through the College an
organization which hires an
outside staff member. They
feel that the Administration
should be able to oversee any
campus employee.

These points are valid.
However, so is the establish-
ment of ConnPIRG. It is a
dilemma to which there
appears to be no easy solution.

The question we should
all be asking is, are the ob-
jections that the trustees
have voiced compelling enough
to justify denying ConnPIRG?

NEW RIGHT continued

The early 1970's, con-
servatives in America were
inexperienced in politics.
They were trying to defend
the Great Tradition of a
Constitutional Republic in
the face of liberal politi-
cians who, with 30 to 40
years of political momentum,
were clamoring for change.
Conservatives were predict-
ing the collapse of the
liberal philosophy of spend
and tax at a time when its
full effects had not yet
even begun to be perceived.

As the Conservative
movement grew and took
shape, a new breed of
conservative began to assume
leadership roles in con-
servative movement organiza-
tions. These new leaders
typified the change to the
"New Right" from the old
right. The "New Right" became
a politically sophisticated
existence on this campus?

The Students for
ConnPIRG have proved that
they are persistent and re-
 sponsible. They would, at
this point, do well to find
out if the 180 other PIRGs
in the U.S. have faced the
same problems in establishing
themselves that ConnPIRG is
facing at Connecticut College.
If not, why have the other
institutions been able to
ignore the ConnPIRG
College is objecting to? If
other colleges have faced
the same problems, then how
have they solved or overriden
them?

The trustees should
not be faulted for trying
to avoid granting what they
consider a special privilege
to one organization that
other organizations might
also desire, or for their
insistence that employment
policy be consistent and
fair.

But ConnPIRG is a
genuinely concerned group
of students that has been
and will be dealing with
such issues as accidents at
the local nuclear power
plants, consumer prices,
safety hazards in the work-
place, and student housing,
to name a few. Surely these
issues take precedence over
the objections that the
Administration and the
Trustees have.

"Old Right." The "New
Right" leaders emerged in
control of the Capitol Hill
Conservative Network in 1975,
primarily in three organiza-
tions: the American Con-
servative Union, Young Ameri-
cans for Freedom, and the
growing Richard A. Vigueric
Fund Raising Company.

They were trying to defend the Great
Tradition of a Constitutional Republic . . .

The New Right sought
to copy the tactics of the
Left in the 1960's. In
fact, most of the New
Right leaders were in college
in the 60's and realized the
need to know how to win in
the political process. The

success of the New Right
can be attributed to their
ability to utilize Direct
Mail Fund Raising to secure
financial resources, the
ability to train thousands
of younger individuals to
play important roles in
campaigns and later to
effectively staff Washington
offices. Finally, the
ability to target constitu-
encies with which to form
collaborations and the ability
to use polls to target which
races to enter to
defeat liberal candidates
are of utmost importance.

There is now a
multiplicity of groups
within the New Right net-
work which are tailored to
different constituencies.
These include The Committee
for the Survival of a Free
Congress, The National Con-
servative Political Action
Committee, The National Em-
ployer's Rights Committee,
The Committee for Responsible
Youth Politics, The Moral
Majority, Gun Owners of
America, The National Tax
Foundation, and the list
continues.

The effectiveness of
the New Right still can be
improved upon considerably;
however, they were responsible
in part for the Republican
victory in 1980. The pur-
pose? The Wall Street
Journal has best summed up
the purpose of the New
Right: "The aim of the
New Right is nothing less
than creating a conservative
middle class majority in
American politics." Con-
U.S. ROLE continued
Monte plantation reportedly displaced 3,000 independent farms in the Mindanao Province. There are 800 American companies in the Philippines.

U.S. Military Involvement
Clark Air Field, the major U.S. military installation in the Philippines, is the largest overseas base in the world. Subic Naval Base is a major U.S. repair station.

Upkeep of these bases has cost the American taxpayer over $200 million. In the 80 years of American presence in the Philippines the bases there have served as springboards for intervention in China, Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The type of weapons sold in the Philippines in the past few years are those appropriate for fighting against guerrilla movements. American weapons have been used by the Philippine military against opposition groups such as the National People's Army (a Marxist group) and the Moro National Liberation Front (a Muslim resistance group).

By 1978 Marcos' regime had spent about $1 billion on the war against popular opposition.

U.S. Foreign Policy in the Philippines
The U.S. is heavily supporting a repressive military regime which has been condemned by both Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists for frequent use of torture, arbitrary arrests and summary executions. American military aid is being sent to a country to defend itself against a nonexistent external threat.

The problems undermining the Marcos regime are not military, but social and economic. Military aid can do nothing to combat hunger, poverty and social inequity.

CLOSE-UP continued
powerful families that they were not immune to government retaliation against criticism.

Lopez and Osment were held in relatively privileged conditions. Their imprisonment resembled house arrest. They were kept in a former military camp in private rooms with their own TV's and radios. This is in stark contrast to most prisons in the Philippines. As time went on, supervision became increasingly lax.

In 1977, after several escape attempts, Lopez and Osment managed to stage a successful escape. With tools that Roberta's family had smuggled in, they chipped away at their bars, then climbed over barbed wire fences, ran across a field to a place prearranged with Roberta's brothers, rode in the trunk of a car to a military airfield, and went by helicopter to Hong Kong. From there they came to the U.S. Marcos lifted the travel ban in 1977 and the rest of the Lopez family left the Philippines. Marcos announced that he had "allowed" Eugenio Lopez, Jr. to leave.

For Roberta, as for most of the leading families of the Philippines, life in Manila was extremely cloistered. She and her friends were chauffeured around, chaperoned, and, in general, isolated from the political situation. Although she was aware of economic and social problems in her country, she didn't realize until she came to the United States that the Marcos government was extremely repressive.

After the imposition of martial law, people in her family's social circle were afraid to talk about the government. Those who were cohorts of Marcos cooperated with him out of necessity. They disagreed with the regime, but chose not to dissent, fearing arrest, or being reluctant to leave the country.

In the past year, the Philippines has often been compared to another repressive dictatorship supported by the U.S. - Iran. As yet, the Philippines does not have an equivalent revolutionary movement. But popular insurgency is on the rise, and the Iranian analogy is fitting enough to warrant our attention.

It cannot be in the interests of American foreign policy to support a weak, corrupt dictatorship and then wonder what happened when the popular opposition movement becomes a full-scale revolutionary one. Our military bases in the Philippines and elsewhere exist to support U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia. That is certainly not worth the price of repression and brutalization of the Philippine people.

Our aid packages and our foreign policy need to be reevaluated. Our commitment to international law and human rights should be balanced against our military and political interests.

Roberta describes the Philippine view towards America as conflicting. Although Filipinos agree with Carter's human rights policy, they don't see it being put into action in their own country. In general Roberta says, they feel used by the U.S. because of the military base agreement. They still have a very colonial attitude.

There is a strong sense of xenophobia in the Philippines because it has always been an isolated country. Social circles are tight foreigners are not easily accepted.

Since she has come to the U.S., Roberta feels that her values have changed. She has a heightened awareness of the problems in the Philippines and feels more patriotic towards her homeland. She has recently joined Amnesty International and will be working directly with a Philippine group.
SKATING RINK: A MULTI-PURPOSE FACILITY?

If you have had the misfortune to hear a band play in the ice-skating rink, you already know that the building was not designed with acoustics in mind. At the Trustees-Students Liaison Committee Meeting on December 4, Kenny Abrams, chairman of Social Board, reminded the trustees of the problem.

The $2 million rink had been billed as a multi-purpose facility to a student body that was not entirely receptive to the idea of its construction. The construction of the rink had been a subject of many campus debate. Students objecting to a large amount of money being allocated for an athletic facility were appeased by the fact that the rink could be used for concerts, parties, public speakers, and graduation ceremonies. Unfortunately, the roof of the rink needs to be adapted to accommodate any activities that are not athletic. An estimated $25,000 is needed for the roof of the rink. Kenny Abrams asked the trustees to ensure that this adaption be made.

The overriding question is why was the rink designed without adequate attention to acoustics? Was it made clear to the architects that it was to be a multi-purpose facility, or were the architects unqualified for this type of design?

It is unfortunate that $25,000 more must be spent to build a "false ceiling" that will catch the sound. We hope that in the future, the college will be more efficient in overseeing building plans.

SHIRLEY'S TYPING SERVICE

4 4 2 - 0 5 1 1

Resumes
Theses
Choice of:
Pica
Script
Term Papers
Dissertations
Elite
Old English

REASONABLE, EFFICIENT, PROMPT!
(References available upon request)

ANITA continued

While Bryant still doesn't support the Equal Rights Amendment she is much more sympathetic to feminism. She proclaimed, "There are some valid reasons why militant feminists are doing what they're doing...Having experienced a form of male chauvinism among Christians that was devastating, I can see how women are controlled in a very ungodly, un-Christ-like way...The problem is that most men are insensitive to women's needs. We have been so conditioned and taught."

She looks back at her previous mission against gays with regret. "I could see that a lot of people got involved in the crusade who had a personal vendetta about gays...They harbored hatreds. They were as wrong as the gay extremists were and they're going to hate Anita Bryant for saying that."

While it is unfortunate that much has already been done by Anita's battles against homosexuals, it is certainly commendable of Ms. Bryant to face up to her mistakes. If her new message of compassion is as effective as the previous wave of fear and hatred she spread, perhaps we can look forward with some hope from society, and religion, with emphasis on exclusion, oppression, and mere rules, and toward a society based on humanitarianism, caring and equality.

My Kind Of Christmas ...

Renee Mercaldo

The icy wind blows sharply against the fallen trees of the thicket.
The World is a blur of grey and white, cold and abandoned by almost all of nature's creatures.

Set back deep in the glen lies a small cottage. All is still except for the slow wavering grey smoke rising from the chimney. Suddenly a dark figure emerges from within the cabin and stoops to lift the sturdy logs from the stack by the door.

He returns inside to a roaring fire, which lightens the otherwise darkening room. The figure sets the two logs down by the fireplace. Then, after removing his cloak, he joins his family around the pine table in the farthest corner of the room. Several candles are lit on the table, their twinkling flames casting shadows upon the wall and their bayberry scent filling the air.

All join hands and lower their heads for a moment in solemn prayer. Now the room bustles with the excitement of Christmas Eve dinner. The clattering of plates, the warmth of friendly voices and joyful laughter. The Christmas tree by the window reflects the glow of the fire in its ornaments while the brightly wrapped presents can't wait to be opened.

Dinner is finished, a security and closeness engulfs all as they sit by the fire, slipping hot chocolate and tossing a twig or two into the crackling blaze.

The sun has slipped below the horizon and the winter night has settled in. Snow begins to fall as the sharp wind continues to cut the thicket. Somehow the forest doesn't seem quite as desolate anymore.
Human Rights and the Role of the U.S. in the Philippines

Hedy Kalikoff

In 1972, President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines. Since then, opposition to his regime has been brutally repressed by the military. 70,000 people have been arrested, many of them tortured, and an estimated 1,400 to 6,000 people have been imprisoned for their political views.

Although the Philippines receive more aid from international lending agencies than any other country in the world, almost 80% of its preschool children suffer from inadequate nutrition. Distribution of income is cruelly inequitable. 85% of the population lives in substandard rural conditions.

U.S. military aid to the Philippines increased by 138% last year (from $32 million to $76 million), despite the fact that the Pentagon has clearly stated that "the Philippines is neither perceived as a threat by other nations in the region, nor is it threatened by them."

In return for allowing the U.S. to maintain major military bases and twenty other installations in the Philippines, Marcos now receives $100 million from the U.S. in military and economic aid every year.

Background, Martial Law

In 1946, the U.S. granted the Philippines independence. However, that title is purely formal; U.S. businesses have retained trade and ownership privileges and the U.S. military is firmly entrenched in the Philippines.

Criticism of the U.S. by Filipinos reached a peak in the 1960's and 1970's. Economic strife, a rise in nationalism, and opposition to the American use of Philippines bases in the Vietnam War led to an attack on the U.S. role in the Philippines. Responding to rising American protests, the Philippine Congress passed laws limiting foreign ownership of business and land. Americans began to withdraw their investments. Opposition to the Marcos regime continued.

In retaliation, President Marcos established martial law, dissolved the Congress, repealed laws limiting foreign ownership of land, business and banks, shut down universities and newspapers, forbid labor strikes and union organizing, and passed a new constitution granting him "Constitutional Authoritarianism."

U.S. Aid and Investment

Since the establishment of martial law, aid to the Philippines has increased. In the late 1970's, the Marcos regime received $1 billion in aid every year from international lending agencies (the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank). Yet there is still widespread poverty and hunger. The upper 20% of the population receive 54% of the total family income while the bottom 20% gets only 4%. In 1976, inflation was 7.8%. By 1979 it had reached 25%. Clearly, the billions of dollars being poured into the Philippines are not reaching the right people, nor are they boosting its seriously troubled economy.

American and multinational corporations control a huge percentage of Philippine banks, businesses and land. These foreign corporations justify their presence in the Philippines by claiming they provide employment for the Filipinos. They neglect to mention that many Filipinos have been driven off their land by foreign businesses. A Del

Close-up on the Philippines:
One Family's Story

Hedy Kalikoff

Roberta Lopez, a sophomore at Connecticut College, lived in the Philippines until 1977. The Lopez family had always been considered a distinguished, well-established member of the Philippine elite. But, immediately upon declaration of martial law, Roberta's father, editor of a family-owned newspaper, was arrested and imprisoned. "Five years later, Eugenio Lopez, Jr., staged an extraordinary escape, and today Roberta and her family live in San Francisco.

The Lopez family had long been associated with the Philippine media. Roberta's grandfather owned a newspaper, a TV/Radio station, and an electric company. The family newspaper had been printing moderate criticism of the Marcos regime. One night in 1972, military police came to the Lopez house and took Eugenio Lopez, Jr. away for interrogation. He was soon imprisoned on false charges of attempted assassination.

It was not only criticism of Marcos' regime that led to the arrest of Lopez, but also ownership of an electric company, Meralco. While Eugenio was in detention, Marcos forced his family to sign the company over to the Marcos Foundation for $1,400. A few years later he sold it to the government for over $140 million.

The arrest of Eugenio Lopez, Jr., along with Sergio Osmeña (the son of another leading oligarch), was a symbolic gesture as well as a practical measure. It was a warning to other... continued on p.6